Number 337

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

February 2, 1793.

SATURDAY, February 2, 1793.

Wingfield Mills, (Chartiers)

January 19, 1793.

Alexander Fowler,

HAS just received by the last waggons from Philadelphia (in addition to what he had on hand) a general assortment of *DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENS-WARE,* and *PATENT MEDICINES,* which he is selling at reduced prices for Country Produce.

Prices Current at Wingfield Mills.

Wheat 4s2. Rye 3s2. Barley 3s6, Corn 3s. Country linen in proportion to its quality. All other articles, viz. Beef, Pork, Tallow, Beeswax, &c. at the Pittsburgh prices.

The mode Mr. Fowler has adopted of conducting his business, will enable his neighbours and others, who wish to favor him with their custom of supplying themselves and families with every needful article on the easiest terms; as his goods are of the best quality, his prices moderate, and his payments will be made accommodating and convenient.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE plantation, containing 200 acres of land, situate in Monongalia county, state of Virginia, within four miles of Morgantown, and on the great road that leads to Pittsburgh. There is on said place a good square log House and Barn, a bearing young orchard, a good stream of water convenient to the buildings, about 100 acres are cleared, and under good fence. The title is indisputable. There need be nothing said as to the quality of the land, it is well known for its fertility; it is equal to any on the side the Allegheny. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the owner living on the premises.

THOMAS JOHN.

January 7, 1793.

All persons that have any demands against the estate of David Hays deceased, are desired to bring them forward for settlement, and those indebted are desired to make payment to

JAMES HAYS, } Administrators.
JAMES KENADY, }

January 19, 1793.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, in Rostrover township, Westmoreland county, a grey MARE about 12 years old, branded with H. on the near shoulder, and appears to be hipshot. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

DANIEL HAMMOND, sen.

Blank Indentures, Judgment Notes, Justices Executions, Warrants, &c. for sale at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh.

A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Greensburgh, Jan. 1, 1793.

J. Almond, Joseph Burwell, Mrs. Baxter, Ligonier; Captain Samuel Breadin, Fayette county; John Crawford, care of Mr. Clark, Hannastown; Matthew Clark, Redstone; James Cannon, Derry town, ship. 2; John Cannon, ditto; Thomas Cannon, near Union town; Bernard Connor, Huntington; Jonathan Culbert, Brush creek; Joseph Cummings, Hannastown; John Curry, near Greensburgh; James Chambers, care of the Revd. Mr. M'Mullen, Washington; Daniel Dougherty, David Duncan, Loyalhanna; Robert Erwin, Fairfield; Robert Hat, Ligonier valley; John Ferguson, care of Joseph Cook, esq; Samuel Gourly, Mount Pleasant; Andrew Gwinn, Nathaniel George, Hempfield; John Guthrie, esq. Beaver run; Richard Graham, near Youghiogeny; John Henderson, merchant, Redstone; Andrew Hindman, Salem; James Heslip, John M'Clure Heslip and Moses Hoffman, all near Redstone; Benjamin Jack, James M'Kee, Washington; Robert M'Clean, Fayette, 2; Alexander M'Clure, or Captain Christy, Huntington; William Nichols, Mount Pleasant; John Nicholson, Redstone; Robert Newel, Huntington; John Proctor, near Greensburg; Charles Pollock, care of Mr. Clark, Hannastown; Robert Park, Mill creek; John Peden, Rostrover; William Rankin, Rostrover; Thomas Ramsay, Fayette; James Smith, near Redstone; John Simiston, near Budds ferry; Robt. Thomson, Derry township; John Wilkinson, near Monongahela; Robert Watson, Huntington; William Wilson, near Hugh Martin's, esq. William Wilson, Chartiers, care of the Revd. Mr. Henderson.

THOMAS HAMILTON, P. M.

Ten Dollars Reward.

FOR securing PAUL REARDON, a deserter from my company, on the 3d January, 1793—he is about 5 feet 7 inches high, fair ruddy complexion, rather handsome, somewhat given to drink, he left part of his regimentals, but will probably be found wearing a blanket coat, with stripes, which buttons before, and red striped binding. Ten Dollars more will be thankfully paid for securing his wife MARY, who absconded at the same time, having stole a number of articles from my house, where she was as a servant, she is a small hussy, with black hair, talks with the *brogue*, loves strong drink. The above reward will be paid by me to any person who shall deliver one or both of these persons to any officer of the army, or who shall confine them in any jail, and give notice thereof to the nearest officer.

EDWARD BUTLER, Captain
4th Sub-Legion.

P. S. It is possible he may be found at some iron works, as he has been employed in that way, and overtures been made to him, by some little people, since in service.

Wanted, by the Printer hereof, a LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age, that can read and write English, as an Apprentice to the Printing Business.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 4 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Mill and Plantation in Allegheny county, on the Monongahela river, two miles from Elizabeth town, and fifteen from Pittsburgh. The mill is within 200 yards of the river; she was rebuilt last summer and calculated to make merchant flour—she has two bolting chests and a rolling screen—she is well situated for business in a good neighbourhood. The plantation contains 300 acres, 80 of which is first rate bottom land, 50 of it is cleared, and 27 under timothy meadow; the remainder of the bottom is covered with sugar maple, which forms a sugar camp, equal, if not superior to any on the Monongahela river; 40 acres of the upland is cleared, the whole under good fence. On the premises are a dwelling house, one and a half stories high, with a cellar under and three rooms on the first floor, with two fire places, a still house, malt kiln, a stable, and several other outhouses, a young orchard of apple trees, a ferry and public roads leading to it from Pittsburgh, Canonsburgh, Washington, Redstone, Union town, Budd's and Simmerall's ferry, &c. It is well situated for any public business as a store or a tavern. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscribers on the premises.

JAMES PERRY.

January 3. 1793.

Lotts for Sale.

IN the New Town of *BELLASSISE*, at the crosing of Conemaugh river, on the great road leading from Greensburgh to Crooked creek, in Armstrong township, and county of Westmoreland. Whose natural advantages, elegant prospect, moderate terms, and sure title, seems to attract the attention of all judicious inspectors, and be motives of inducement to all such persons as might incline to be proprietors therein. But to pretend to describe the above mentioned spot in the contracted bounds of an advertisement would be but holding up a dark mirrour, or rather eclipsing nature's liberality. Therefore, such persons as desire to know further particulars are referred to *John Elder*, proprietor, on said premises, or Mr. *Robert Clark*, in Hannahstown, where a map and other satisfaction may be seen and heard.

West Liberty, Dec. 26, 1792.

THE subscriber has just received a fresh assortment of *DRY GOODS, GROCERIES* and *BOOKS*, which he has for sale at his store in West Liberty, and also by Connel & M'Kinly, mouth of Buffaloe; among the books are, Henry's Commentaries, folio Bibles, with notes and plates, quarto, pocket and school bibles, Newton's Sermons, Letters, Hymns and Works, in 3 vols; Edwards on the Affections, Redemption, and Freewill, Bolton's Forefold State, Erskin's Sermons, Dickinson's Letters, Confession of Faith, Catechism Explained by Willison, Hervey's Meditations, Brown's Christian Journal, Watts Psalms and Hymns, Common Prayer Books, Psalters, Gough's Arithmetic, Pocket Almanacs, &c. which will be sold cheap for cash or country produce.

WILLIAM M'KINLY.

ON THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

By an INHABITANT of the WESTERN COUNTRY.

THE sudden change that has taken place of late in the form of the government of France, the various reports that have reached us concerning several transactions, perhaps unavoidable at the time of the great crisis, which was to bring about so memorable an event, hath afforded such an extensive topic, as to give an opportunity to many, of trying more than ever to throw an odium on the spirit of liberty, and on those generous Frenchmen, who felt so strongly the influence of it. These enemies of liberty take upon themselves to set forth the state of affairs in France, with all possible aggravating circumstances, and under the most unfavorable light; while others, actuated by liberal principles, and glad to see a considerable part of the human species breaking asunder their fetters; agree that some disturbances will be unavoidable in France, until the flock of perjurers, and of other aristocrats, (the plagues of republics) can be thrown into a state of dread, by legal and exemplary punishments; after which time, these friends of liberty, shew us, with great reason, that good order, and mutual confidence cannot miss but to be restored, and the effects thereof, of course, be severely felt, by their foreign enemies.

Every good American, every friend of liberty, must find himself deeply concerned in the cause of France: the French fighting at this time for themselves, are fighting again for the Americans; for the cause of liberty is, and ever will be, the cause of Americans as long as they do not degenerate.

The good or bad success of the French, is to determine, whether the united efforts of European tyrants to smother the rising spirit of freedom, will be vain or not; whether republics will rise in the political world to the degree they are entitled to; or whether they will be suffered to exist precariously as before, being confined in the mountains of Switzerland, in the woods of North America, and partly blasted in the swamps of Holland.—If France carries her point, our respectability is secured; if not, by losing the most faithful and powerful ally we have, we will remain weak, without allies, or with but suspected ones.—Our foreign trade will become exposed at the discretion of others; our flag may be insulted, at least out at sea, without possibility of retaliation, on our side; and perhaps we shall not be safe in the enjoyment of our fisheries. However, the retreat of the Russian army, the bad success of the Imperialists before Thionville and Lille; the conquest of Savoy, of Nice, &c. by the French arms; the heavy contributions these last ones have raised upon the haughty and noble bishops and canons of Worms and Spire, portends greater triumphs by the next campaign over tyrants and kings, which if it happens so will completely defeat all the schemes of the enemies of the liberties of France.

But as it would be possible, that men of no sufficient information, might be misled, and unable to extricate themselves out of the confusion thrown on the matter, by a variety of reports too often contradictory; I have thought proper to elucidate it as far as the personal knowledge I have acquired of the circumstances of France, and the

...correspondence be ...table ... to ... friends there, unless ... do.

The greatest injury that can be done to the cause of France, in the public opinion, is to insinuate, that since effervescency has been carried too far, and licence had bred so many mischiefs, the men of pure, of good moderate principles had withdrawn from the helm of government; which then had been seized upon by mean characters, of trivial abilities or at least deprived of the manners and principles necessarily requisite in a ruler; that every man of their party was actuated by the impulsion of the moment; that cabal and intrigue was openly encouraged, and the boldest carried his point every where. If this was the case, who would not shudder at the idea of so dreadful an anarchy; but in taking quite the reverse, one cannot miss to have a proper idea of what has been acted in France. If among us, during the war for liberty, there were many tories, whose dangerous influence were at several times severely felt, either openly or secretly, by the friends of liberty; if those tories have been so daring as to stigmatise with false imputations the worthiest characters; if they have not blushed to blame our political system; to insult and speak in a contemptible manner of our constitutions, the sacred pillars of our liberty, and a respectable sample of modern philantifropy; in how much greater proportion must not the French tories have been noxious to the progress of political reform in their country; the late nobility of France, even a great many among the clergy, knew too well their real value to give up freely their artificial; they were too apprehensive of their unavoidable insignificancy should a reform take place; their case was quite different from that of some British placemen scattered in our colonies; the latter, at the epoch of our revolution, were looking at that island, as their home, their natural shelter, as a place still calculated for noblemen and the ambitious; but the former could not look back. The voice of justice and of reason had called loudly at their doors for redressing all the wrongs done to a considerable part of the human species in France.—Millions of men were awakened; the time of imposition was over; and the Gallic satraps were forced to become citizens, or be exposed to the resentment of a whole nation, justly exasperated by too long sufferings. Being reduced to that dilemma they yielded to the superiority of circumstances; they became citizens, but really of the worst kind. How, indeed, could it be otherwise with courtiers and noblemen, without the greatest phenomenon! they began to display all the dangerous arts too familiar to them; numbers of them flew to Coblentz and other places, to declare themselves openly against the French revolution, and to try to confound the reformers by corresponding publicly with foreign powers. The others, hiding their wickedness under the deepest veil of hypocrisy, became popular, and snatched the confidence of their fellow citizens, to have the better opportunity to betray them when called upon.

Good Americans, recollect how far your liberties have been endangered by the mischievous contrivances of tories, and you cannot help but to pity the French patriots, and to grant that their situation being more critical than yours ever were, they may have in some degree deviated from the strict formalities of a well regulated government, to prevent greater evils.

The contention, and the plots formed by the aristocrats, have bred all the calamities and miseries which the world has of late witnessed in France. The French commoners, in one word, all true oppressed Frenchmen, cryed for liberty and equality; had their just demands been granted, all disputes would end; all abuses would have been greatly suppressed; every thing would have ... of the law once taking ... can could have recovered his own; kept his own; and nothing but his own. But unfortunately, the human species has too much affinity with the brutes. There is also among them woolves and tygers; eagles and hawks, living always at the expence of the weak; happy by the misfortune of others, and inspiring a general dread to the multitude, either by their frightful howlings, their menacing appearance, or the sharpness of their claws. At last the veil of prejudice has been torn; the many have have felt the truth of what the few had told before; genuine philosophy has triumphed over the charms that dazzled their understanding; besides, the perfect knowledge the French patriots have acquired of the rights of men, they know also, that woolves are but artificial beings in the human species; they have discovered that their teeth and paws are no stronger than those of good and peaceable men; they have found them as timorous, and even more so, than those they had terrified during several centuries: if they found them superior to themselves, it was only in falsities and treachery.

(To be continued.)

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Mr. Printer,

BEING fully convinced that it is the duty of every professing christian, to endeavor to promote the spirit of christianity to the utmost in his power, and that the most effectual way of doing it in ourselves as well as others, is to think, speak, and act in the spirit of love, humility, and meekness, a disposition this that I wish to be a partaker of myself, as well as to encourage in others: agreeably to these sentiments, when I preached at a certain place, a friendly man, one of Mr. Porter's congregation, came to hear me; after a few words of conversation together, he invited me to his house, to converse with their minister, to which I consented, without either impertinence, challenge, or provocation; the truth of which I can prove by many witnesses: however this is what gave occasion to that threatening epistle, lately published in the news, which contain two amazing contradictions. First. That Mr. Porter is possessed of abilities for the purpose of picturing the Methodists, many of whom he has never seen; in another place, that he has neither much learning nor sense: again he says, he neither loves nor fears the methodists, and that God has made him a man, and a calvinist, and he neither hates nor fears any other man. Sir, I do not believe you are the author of these contradictions, but think they are the result of that minister's heat. I did not see his letter till very lately, and as he has published it I think it my duty to submit to the public a copy of the answer lately sent to him, together with this address prefixed. Upon the whole, I think Mr. Porter is much more candid and open than many of his order of ministers, who persuade their people in our absence that we are false prophets, but do not care to meddle with us in our presence. We are not ashamed of our doctrines; they can bear the light; they teach me to love mine enemies—this is a privilege I esteem very highly—to love them who hate me, and to pray for them who persecute me, shall be, I hope, my future exercise. I am, &c.

VALENTINE COOK.

January 24, 1793.

January 2, 1793.

Dear Sir,

AS I had an appointment within the bounds of your congregation, I therefore attended, in order to call sinners to repentance; after sermon I convened with one of your hearers, who ... a particular invitation to ... come to his house, and converse with Mr. Porter, their minister; I promised to visit him on the next Friday evening. My design was to converse in a dispassionate manner, with one who, I was informed, was possessed of religion, candour, and good sense; but a little before I came to the house I heard you had the tooth-ach, and could not attend; this was soon contradicted by another of your hearers, who said he had never seen you so much out of humour before. I was much surprised that a man of your reputation should get angry, because you were not able to defend your principles, as I had given you no challenge, and not the least provocation; if only at hearing of our appointment you were so far thrown out of the Christian line, we may easily guess how you would have acted if we had really met. When I read your letter, I was still more surprised, as I cannot find the least symptom of love breathed throughout the whole—You say, if I wish to know your doctrines, they are in the Presbyterian Confession of Faith; that book says, God has foreordained whatsoever comes to pass; sin is certainly implied; if you hold this doctrine, you suppose God to be worse than Satan, for he only commits sin and tempts others, but if God foreordains sin, and forces the commission of it, he might be charged with being a greater sinner than Satan, his angels or men; but I do not believe you profess this doctrine, therefore, need not look into that book to find the doctrine you preach. If a man of your abilities could not defend your principles, I think there is not an old woman in the land would take your cause, especially since your door has a latch, and the handle on the outside, and yourself so accessable. If you are disposed to send an old woman, I expect her arguments will be better than the horsewhip you promise to use, and if her arguments should fail, then I suppose the world will be favored with a picture of the methodists, drawn up by one who is possessed of great abilities in his own esteem. Sir, your own picture has already gone before, as appears in your letter, in which you tell us you neither love nor fear the methodists. Christ says, love your enemies. If we were your enemies you ought to love us; what a man does not love he hates.—If love, as the apostle observes, be the fulfilling of the law, hatred, on the contrary, must be the transgression of the law. If the methodist system may be worshipped, as you observe, without breaking the second commandment, as it is not like any thing above, in, or under the earth, we cannot follow your example without breaking the first, and greatest commandment, that is, love. My dear, you have entirely unchristianed yourself, if love be the sum of all christianity. Again, you nominate us the ministers of Satan, and our doctrines, as the joint offspring of Satan and John Wesley. If it were even so, I think you ought not to oppose us who profess to believe God has decreed all things; if so, we have no more than done the will of God in all you lay to our charge. If you had kept your temper you would have been more excuseable in refusing to come to a public disputation with me, as I am informed an act has been passed in the synod at Winchester, that no Presbyterian minister shall ever appear in a public disputation with a Methodist.—I suppose the cause of this act was this, in several controversies towards the south, the Presbyterians lost a great part of several congregations; finding this method would not do, they proceeded to another, which was, if any of their people would attend methodist preaching, they should immediately be dismissed; thus they endeavor to keep the purchase of Christ's blood from thinking or choosing for themselves; nor do I wonder that their ministers are afraid to come to a public discussion of the truth, since Mr. ... universalian preacher, challenged wards of twenty of them at W... ter; if they were afraid to ... unscriptural principles in public, much more might they dread ... of the Methodist system, supported the scripture on the one hand reason on the other; hence it appears that the Presbyterian ... cannot defend their system, either ... bally, or with the pen, except ... the fall of man, and his restoration ... Christ, which we hold also. ... fore, though I do not fear their ... whip, or their ministers great ... nor yet their old women, I ... love the Presbyterians as a people, ... many of them as christians; and ... you, sir, notwithstanding your ... reproaches, and as treatment of ... kind is common from your order ... ministers, I shall not be astonished ... future. As I expect to preach ... the bounds of your congregation ... veral times more, if you choose to ... tend you shall be welcome to a ... without purchasing it, or breaking the ... sabbath by paying a hundred pounds ... per ann. for sermons preached there ... and if you come to my house, ... knock at the door, lifting the ... without or turning the handle, it ... be opened, and yourself entertained ... with all possible kindness, argue as you ... please, or talk, or challenge as you ... please, you shall not be charged ... owing a farthing, or the smallest ... swer of a whip, and therefore still ... main disposed to treat you not only ... a citizen, but as a preacher of the ... gospel. I conclude with wishing you ... happiness in time and in eternity, ... the fervent prayer of your friend ... Christ.

VALENTINE COOK.

The Congress

House of Representatives.

MONDAY, January 14.

THE house proceeded in the discussion of the bill to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes. Several amendments were proposed and discussed. Some of these were agreed to, and then, by general consent, the bill was laid on the table till to-morrow.

Mr. Hartley laid the following motion on the table, That a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill to make provision of half pay for the widows and officers of such officers of the army of the United States who may have been killed since the 3d day of June, 1784, or who may be hereafter killed in the service of the United States.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Lear, his secretary, informing the house that he has approved and signed two acts, which originated in this house, viz. an act to amend the act for establishing a mint, and to regulate the coins of the United States, so far as respects the coinage of copper—and an act for granting interest on a claim allowed by a resolution of the late Congress, as an indemnification to the persons therein mentioned.

THURSDAY, January 15.

Mr. Greenup called up his motion for a committee to report a bill, for placing on the penſion liſt ſuch officers and ſoldiers of the militia as have been or may be wounded or diſabled in the ſervice of the United States, and who are not provided for by law—this motion was referred to a committee of the whole houſe, for Thurſday next.

The bill to regulate trade and intercourſe with the Indian tribes, was again taken into conſideration—Mr. Madiſon read an amendment, which he propoſed as a ſubſtitute for the 8th ſection, which refers to purchaſes of lands from the Indians—this, with a proviſo to another ſection, moved by Mr. Greenup, was laid on the table.

Legiſlature of Pennſylvania.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11.

A report on the ſalaries of the aſſiſtant judges of the common pleas, that the ſame were inadequate to compenſate for the duties performed—therefore recommending a bill to be brought in.

The bill providing for the paying and redeeming certain public debts, and for defraying the expences of government, was read the ſecond time, and ordered to be tranſcribed for a third reading.

Meſſrs. Stockley, Torrence, & Morton were appointed a committee to bring in a bill for declaring Charter's creek in the counties of Waſhington and Alleghaney, an highway, with ſuch reſtrictions as they may think proper.

On the motion of Mr. Morgan ſeconded by Mr. Swanwick, it was reſolved, that all committees may employ a perſon of legal knowledge to draught the bills which they may be appointed to bring in, which aſſiſtance ſhall be paid for as the other incidental expences of the houſe—ordered to lie on the table.

Tueſday, January 15.

A bill came in from the committee, &c. to direct the officers of the land office to prepare a ſtatement of the debts due to the commonwealth for lands purchaſed either before or ſince the revolution.

The committee duly ſelected to try the conteſted election for the county of Dauphin having inveſtigated the ſubject matter thereof and decided the ſame agreeably to the directions of the act, intituled, an act to regulate the trials of conteſted elections paſſed the 29th day of December 1791, Do report, that William Brown is not duly elected one of the members, to repreſent the ſaid county of Dauphin in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the General Aſſembly of this commonwealth; and that Chriſtian King is duly elected one of the members to repreſent the ſaid county of Dauphin in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the General Aſſembly of this commonwealth. Chriſtian King, Eſq; was accordingly admitted to his ſeat after taking the neceſſary qualifications.

Thurſday, January 17.

The reſolution which paſſed the Senate laſt Tueſday, nominating James Roſs of Waſhington, a Senator to ſupply the vacancy in our repreſentation in the Senate of the United States, was brought into the Houſe of Repreſentatives this morning, (Thurſday) by the clerk of the Senate; and received a firſt reading. It was of courſe laid on the table.

Mr. Gallatin, then made a motion to the following purport, viz.

Whereas it is declared by the 4th ſec. of the 5th art. of the Conſtitution of the United States, that the times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Repreſentatives, ſhall be preſcribed in each ſtate by the legiſlature thereof, and [illegible] not any law or other act [illegible] ture whereby the time, place and manner of holding the election of a Senator to repreſent this ſtate in the Senate of the United States, have been preſcribed; and, whereas the Senate have on this day, by their clerk, tranſmitted to this houſe a paper purporting to be a reſolution of that body, entered into by them on the 15th inſt. whereby it appears that the Senate have proceeded to elect a Senator to repreſent this ſtate in the Senate of the United States; thus aſſuming individually the entire, independant, and abſolute right and power of preſcribing the time, place and manner of holding ſuch elections—therefore reſolved, That this Houſe cannot with a due regard to the conſtitutions of the United States, and of this ſtate, and conſiſtent with their own rights and privileges take any order on the ſaid reſolution tranſmitted to them by the Senate as aforeſaid. On motion, this ſubject was made the order of the day for Tueſday next the 22d inſt.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, October 20.

THIS morning I have been in company with a traveller, who aſſures me that he encountered upon the frontiers of Luxembergh, Sir Frederick, the Knight-errand of the North, returning from his flagrant expedition: he was covered with ruſty armour from head to foot, a ſword in one hand and a firebrand in the other: in his face were pain ed pride in mortification, fury in deſpair: At his heels followed honeſt Burntwig, his truſty 'ſquire, with ſad dejected looks. My traveller adds, that the faithful 'ſquire laments in doleful ſtrains, the misfortune befallen his periwig; it is ſinged from ear to ear, and a ſprig of laurel which he had placed in it for ornament, is totally conſumed. Alas! it is gone, that laurel is become the prey of the flames, how tranſient is human glory! Burntwig, whoſe head was one of the beſt be-laurelled in Europe, is now pointed at by the boys in the villages where he paſſes. What moſtly grieves the poor 'ſquire is, that he ſhould have deſtroyed his peruke, and the bauble had ſtuck in it, by maladroit uſe of thoſe fire-brands with which he thought to grill and carbonado his enemies: he repents a thouſand times not to have kept to his ancient honeſt and plain way of fighting. One thing, however, affords him ſome conſolation for the damage done his caxon; he hopes that as he has fired the houſes of the Jacobins about their ears, ſome of their capitals will be reduced to as wretched a condition as his own.

October 14.

Before the Knight of the burning mantion ſet out upon his Quixotick expedition, it is confidently reported that he received from the Pope a ſword which his Holineſs declared was the identical weapon with which Saint Peter cut off the ear of Malchus, the ſervant of the High Prieſt in the garden of Olives, and that it was carried from Paleſtine, together with the holy houſe of Loretta, in which it has ever ſince been preſerved: but what conſiderably enhances the value of the miracle is, that there is found impreſſed on this ſword, the words *pro Deo et Regibus*. His Holineſs therefore thought that it ought to be uſed in a cauſe which belongs not only to the Church, but all the Sovereigns. It is further ſaid that our Knight, though a heretic, was promiſed to be canonized in caſe he ſucceeded in his perilous adventures, but unfortunately his Holineſs forgot to confer on him the only means of inſuring that ſucceſs,—the power of working miracles.

DUBLIN, October 30.

Yeſterday evening the cauſe of liberty received a moſt honorable teſtimony from France had been for ſome time a favorite wiſh of the people, to celebrate the accompliſhment of it, an illumination as brilliant and general as we remember to have ſeen of a long time took place.

The populace never manifeſted ſo much attention to decorum and good order, as on this occaſion; not the ſmalleſt propenſity to riot was any where apparent, notwithſtanding which, very large parties of infantry and dragoons patroled the principal ſtreets till a late hour.

Several of the magiſtrates headed the horſe and foot ſtationed at various places; happily the good conduct of the people left the gentlemen no room to exhibit their ſkill in command, or to exaggerate a trifling riot into an attempt to inſurrection.

General as was the illumination of laſt night, it would have been much more general had notice been given of it ſufficiently ſoon. The moſt ſtrenuous efforts of the Britiſh junto, which were exerted to prevent this teſtimony of joy at the triumph of liberty would have been ineffectual had the citizens been generally appriſed that ſuch an intention was entertained.

The uſual remark on ſuch occaſions, namely—that the greater part of the citizens illumined through fear, can in this inſtance have no place, for not the ſlighteſt attempt at intimidation was made, and even if there were, the large parties of military that were every where to be ſeen would have been a ſufficient ſecurity againſt violence.

The appearance of the military yeſterday evening, from their numbers was truly terrific—It ſuggeſted the idea of a city under martial law. It certainly is not wiſe to make thoſe unneceſſary and wanton diſplays of power—they tend rather to exaſperate than intimidate a free people.

American Affairs.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, dated November 6, received by the laſt packet, to his friend in this city.

"Yeſterday being the 5th of Nov. an effigy to repreſent the Duke of Brunſwick, dreſt exceedingly rich was carried in the preſence of innumerable ſpectators, thro' the borough to be executed on Kenſington common—adjoining the ſtar on his breaſt was printed in large capital letters, *no Maſſacres*—and on a board which was carried before him was printed *Univerſal Liberty*, and *no Deſpots*. When they arrived at the gallows, the following proclamation was read before his execution took place.—

'*Oyes, Oyes, Oyes,*

'Fellow Citizens,

'The Duke of Brunſwick having attempted to enſlave France, in open violation of the eternal *Rights of Man* and laws of *Humanity and Juſtice*; it has been determined to make a public example of him, as well as to prevent *future* blunders in future, as to convince mankind, at large of the ſupreme dignity of their nature, and the united force of courage and virtue. The Duke entered France under the miſtaken idea, that the French people were daſtardly enough to bend to the nod of princes; but as his confidence and reſources lay in his pride rather than in his capacity, he withdrew covered with *Shame*, *Confuſion*, and *Diſhonour*, after having committed crimes and blunders that have deſervedly brought upon him the *ridicule* and *contempt* of all *Europe*. He has had a fair and impartial trial, and proofs appearing ſo ſtrong of his guilt, he is *now* to *atone* for his raſh temerity. His caſe will prove that men poſſeſs maſculine minds, and that at the cloſe of the 18th and reflection, they will not be ſported with, nor ſuffer tyrants of any kind to eſcape with impunity!

'Given at Kenſington Common, this 5th day of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two, in the name of *Liberty*, *Equality*, and the *Rights of Man*.

"HE was then executed in due form, and after hanging the uſual time, was ſet fire to and conſumed to aſhes, together with his gallows, amidſt the ſhouts and acclamations of an immenſe concourſe of ſpectators, who immediately after diſperſed and retired to their reſpective homes, in the utmoſt tranquility and good order."

We learn by a private letter from Dublin, that the commotions in Ireland are conſiderable—It ſays, "That a paper was fixed up in Dublin on the barrack and caſtle gates, with the words, NO KING AND LIBERTY: On which a privy council was called, and orders given to the commander in chief to repair to the barracks—there he interrogated, whether they knew or were privy to the poſting up of the ſaid papers? they all remained ſilent; he then informed them, that if any of them were diſſatisfied with the ſervice, they might be diſcharged, but no anſwer was returned. The next morning a freſh paper, to the ſame purport, appeared on the ſame places; on which a royal proclamation was iſſued, in which the Lord Lieutenant and Council declared, "That if any ſoldier ſhould be detected in poſting up any ſeditious paper, or, on oath ſhould be proved, privy thereto, he ſhould receive 500 laſhes, and be expelled the ſervice; and, if any foreigner ſhould be detected, having the book entitled, *the Rights of Man, written by Thomas Paine*, he ſhould be indicted as a felon."

Pittſburgh, February 2.

We hear from Philadelphia, that ſeven of the Indians from the Wabaſh that have lately gone down to treat, have lied; and the reſt are in a fair way of ——— recovery. Wapetiea, or Little A—ſe, has had a ſmart fit. Under the roſe, would it not be a good ſcheme, to ſend out interpreters, and make a trade of bringing in ſavages, under pretence of chiefs, and having them killed up at the ſeat of government? It would be leſs expence than ſupporting an army. It coſt but 1900 dollars to bring the late party as far as Pittſburgh. O'Glacan, the Iriſh interpreter, was recognized in this town; bred to the law, he had a pretty practice in York county ſome years ago, and appeared at the bar in a caſe of horſe-ſtealing; but being of an enterpriſing ſpirit, he left that county and went to the Wabaſh, and has riſen to be high chamberlain to a ſachem, with whom he went down. It is a falſhood, which ſome aſſert, that there were but two of the party, real Indians, for there were three; and the reſt were the next thing to it, mulattoes, and Canadian ———, that had intermarried in royal families. It is true theſe chiefs were at peace already, for they had never been out of the town of Poſt Vincents; generally drunk there; but then they might have got ſober, and gone to war. It is better to prevent crimes than to puniſh them.

On Saturday laſt, Thomas Dening was executed on the commons of this place, purſuant to his ſentence, for the murder of Catharine Worthington.

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‡‡‡ *A monthly meeting of the Mechanical Society of Pittſburgh, takes place on Monday Evening next. The Members are requeſted to be punctual in their attendance.* Feb. 1, 1793

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and the public in general, that he has removed his *Store* to the house which was the late David Duncan's, in Water-ſtreet, next door but one to the Printing Office.—Where he is now opening a neat and general aſſortment of

Fall Goods and Groceries,

which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for Caſh or Country Produce. Country Store-keepers may be furniſhed on the beſt terms and a ſhort credit where it may be required.

My beſt thanks wait on thoſe who have heretofore favoured me with their cuſtom, they may rely on being ſerved, as uſual, with the beſt and cheapeſt goods.

JAMES G. HERON.

Pittſburgh, October 26, 1792.

BLACKSMITHS, Carpenters and Wheelwrights, willing to ſerve as Artificers in the Army of the United States for two years, will meet with encouragment by applying to the ſubſcriber.

JAMES O'HARA,
Quarter Maſter General.

Piittſburgh, June 10, 1792.

N. B. Wanted, a quantity of Oats, for which the higheſt price will be given in ſpecie.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Hugh Roſs, deceaſed, are deſired to make payment, and all thoſe who have claims againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to preſent them for ſettlement.

MARGARET ROSS, Executrix

N. B. The Rope-making buſineſs is carried on by Mrs. Roſs, who will give a generous price for good Hemp—A conſiderable quantity wanted immediately.

Pittſburgh, Nov. 26, 1792.

To be Sold, a good Waggon and three good draught Horſes.—Enquire of

JAMES G. HERON.

Pittſburgh, Nov. 28, 1792.

A TOWN to be laid out at the Mouth of Black Lick Creek, adjoining Conamagh river, in Weſtmoreland county, well ſituated for good water, and well timbered; there is a ſaw mill within a mile and a half of the place, and a griſt and ſaw mill will ſhortly be built cloſe at hand. The conditions are—Price of each lot three pounds; twenty ſhillings to be paid in hand, and forty ſhillings within one years from the purchaſe, otherwiſe a yearly ground rent of one dollar—in two years from the time of purchaſe a good ſquare log houſe, twenty feet ſquare, with a brick or ſtone chimney muſt be built, otherwiſe the lot will be forfeited. A good title will be given.

ROBERT COCHRAN.

Weſtmoreland county,
Dec. 20. 1792.

CAUTION.

AS frequent practice is made of taking away from buildings in this town, ſtones, bricks, lime, mortar and ſcaffolding; whoever is found guilty of ſaid practice after this public notice, will be proſecuted to the utmoſt rigour of the law.

WM. GRAY.

Pittſburgh, Jan. 16, 1793.

PRESIDENT

OF THE UNITED STATES

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS certain violent and unwarrantable proceedings have lately taken place tending to obſtruct the operation of the laws of the United States for raiſing a revenue upon ſpirits diſtilled within the ſame, enacted purſuant to expreſs authority delegated in the Conſtitution of the United States; which proceedings are ſubverſive of good order, contrary to the duty that every citizen owes to his country and to the laws and of a nature dangerous to the very being of government:

And whereas ſuch proceedings are the more unwarrantable by reaſon of the moderation which has been heretofore ſhewn on the part of the government, and of the diſpoſition manifeſted by the legiſlature (who alone have authority to ſuſpend the operation of laws) to obviate cauſes of objection and to render the laws as acceptable as poſſible: and whereas it is the particular duty of the executive to take care that the laws be faithfully executed;" and not only that duty, but the permanent intereſts and happineſs of the people require, that every legal and neceſſary ſtep ſhould be purſued, as well to prevent ſuch violent and unwarrantable proceedings, as to bring to juſtice the infractors of the laws, and ſecure obedience thereto.

Now therefore I *George Waſhington*, Preſident of the United States, do by theſe preſents moſt earneſtly admoniſh and exhort all perſons whom it may concern, to refrain and deſiſt from all unlawful combinations and proceedings whatſoever having for object or tending to obſtruct the operation of the laws aforeſaid; inaſmuch as all lawful ways and means will be ſtrictly put in execution for bringing to juſtice the infractors thereof and ſecuring obedience thereto.

And I do moreover charge and require all courts, magiſtrates and officers whom it may concern, according to the duties of their ſeveral offices, to exert the powers in them reſpectively veſted by law for the purpoſes aforeſaid, hereby alſo enjoining and requiring all perſons whomſoever, as they tender the welfare of their country, the juſt and due authority of government and the preſervation of the public peace, to be aiding and aſſiſting therein according to law.

In Teſtimony whereof, I have cauſed the ſeal of the United States to be affixed to theſe preſents, and ſigned the ſame with my hand. Done this fifteenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety two, and of the Indepen dence of the United States the ſeventeenth.

Geo. Waſhington.

By the PRESIDENT,
TH: JEFFERSON.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in St. Clair townſhip Allegheny county, eight miles from Pittſburgh, on the road leading to Waſhington, a Sorrel COLT, three years old laſt ſpring, and has a ſtar in the forhead.—*The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.*

WILLIAM MISKELLY.

January 15, 1973.

ROBERT ERWIN

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in general, and friends in particular, that he continues to keep that commodious Houſe, in Market ſtreet, between Sixth & Seventh ſtreets, now next door to the Surveyor General's Office ſince it was removed, and directly oppoſite the State Treaſury:—where ſaid Erwin deſigns for to keep, upon as moderate terms as poſſible to thoſe who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, good Entertainment. Any aſſiſtance to ſtrangers, in the land office, may be had by their humble ſervant,

ROBERT ERWIN.

Philadelphia, July 24th, 1792.

THE *arrearages of Subſcription for the Pittſburgh Gazette has been for a long time accumulating—The expences of the publication are very conſiderable, and have annually amounted to* MORE *than the receipts for ſubſcription; the conſequences muſt be obvious—The Printer has no other reſource than thoſe arrearages to diſcharge the debts he has been obliged to incur in carrying on the publication.*

As but little attention has been paid to the ſeveral notices he has given to thoſe indebted to make payment—he is obliged ONCE MORE *to requeſt that they will diſcharge their reſpective balances in one month from this date; and in order to accommodate thoſe who may be diſpoſed to deliver either wheat, flour, or whiſkey, he has appointed the following places where it will be received, viz.—Dr. Wilkins Mill on Peter's creek; Col. Canon's Mill on Chartier's; Henry Rankin's Mill on Racoon; by John Henderſon, Eſq. Mingo Bottom, and Henry Smith, Wheling; and at any place William M'Kinley, Eſq. of Weſt Liberty, may appoint, for the ſubſcribers in that neighbourhood, and at Printing Office. He flatters himſelf attention will be paid to this requeſt, which will ſupercede the neceſſity of his purſuing meaſures which may prove diſagreeable.*

Pittſburgh, Dec. 21, 1792.

N. B. All perſons are forwarned from paying John Lynn, formerly a Poſt Rider, any money, &c. on my account, as his receipts will not be admitted.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from Legionville on the 29th ult. *Nathaniel Sutlef*, a ſoldier belonging to Captain William Faulkner's company, about 23 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, ſtim made, fair hair, took with part of his regimental cloathing, he formerly lived at Jacob's creek iron work. Whoever takes up ſaid defecter and delivers him to any continental officer, or ſecures him in any jail, ſhall receive the above reward.

NATHL. HUSTON, Lieut.
3d S. L. U. S.

Legionville, Jan. 4, 1793.

A FULLING MILL *has been lately erected by the ſubſcriber at his Mills on Buffalo creek, and is now occupied by Mr. Benjamin Cats.—Care and attention will be paid to the different branches of the fulling buſineſs by*

JOHN MOORE.

Ohio County, January 14, 1793.

THE ſubſcriber has juſt from Philadelphia, and has opened a *New Store* at his houſe in Water ſtreet, oppoſite to Mr. Jacob Faulkner's ferry, a large and general aſſortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

ſuitable for the ſeaſon, which he means to ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh or country produce, deerſkins, fur, and peltry. He flatters himſelf that by the moderation of his prices and attention to buſineſs to merit the attention of the public.

WILLIAM WILSON.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 20, 1792.

All perſons indebted to the *ſubſcriber are hereby requeſted to come and pay off their reſpective balances, as all outſtanding debts that are not punctually paid on or before the firſt day of March next, will, without reſpect of perſons, be put in the proper officers hands for recovery.*

ANDREW WATSON.

Pittſburgh, January 15, 1793.

Wanted as an Apprentice to *the Tanning buſineſs, a lad of about 14 or 15 years of age. Enquire of JACOB BALTZHOOVER, on the bank of the Monongahela river above Pittſburgh.*

January 15, 1793.

All perſons indebted to the *ſubſcribers, are hereby earneſtly requeſted to come and pay off their reſpective balances in one month from this date, otherwiſe their accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney for recovery.*

PATRICK MURPHY.

Pittſburgh, January 17, 1793.

BY virtue of a precept to me directed, by *Chriſtian Lebiger*, Eſquire ſole Truſtee of the General Loan Office of the (late Province) now ſtate of Pennſylvania, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday the 12th of February next, on the premiſes, a tract of land called Boyd's Deer Park, and mortgaged to the truſtees of the late province or their ſucceſſors, containing 320 acres and allowance, or ſuch part thereof as will be ſufficient to ſatisfy the principal for which the ſaid land was mortgaged, and the intereſt thereon due, and the coſts and charges accrued, late the property of John Boyd, deceaſed, ſituate in Hempfield township, Weſtmoreland county, adjoining lands of William Brown, John Culbertſon, and others.

JOHN BRANDON, ſheriff.

Greenſburgh, January 3, 1793.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber is about to remove to the ſtate of Kentucky, therefore, all perſons having any demands againſt him are deſired to come and have them ſettled by the 10th of February next, and all perſons indebted to him are deſired to make payment by that time. Conſtant attendance will be given for the above purpoſes, at his ſeat on Wheeling creek, in Ohio county, adjoining the home ſeat of Col. David Shepherd. He has ſeveral valuable well improved farms of firſt rate land to ſell on good terms, and alſo ſundry unimproved tracts

RICHARD YEATES.

December 17, 1792.

SBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Water-Street the corner of Chancery-Lane, where Subſcrip
tions, Eſſays, Advertiſements, &c. are thankfully received—and Printing *in general performed with accuracy and diſpatch.*

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